(m/sec), and HVw is a hardness (HV) of the projection material. Next, the number of dents is computed from an empirical formula N = k4 · M/( $\rho$  · [[d3/6]]  $\frac{d^3/6}{6} \cdot \pi$ ) · (l/60) · As based on the shotblast processing condition inputted to the computer, where k4 is a coefficient (having dimensions), N is the number of dents (piece · mm² · sec), M is a projection amount (kg/min), t is a processing time (sec), F is a density (g/cm³) of the projection material, and As is an evaluation areas (mm²). Next, the dent rate is computed from the theoretical expression, C=100(1-exp(-A · N/As)), based on the computed dent unit area and the computed number of dents, and an evaluation area arbitrarily set, where C is a dent rate (%) (coverage), A is a dent unit area (mm²), N is the number of dents (piece · mm² · sec), and As is an evaluation areas (mm²).

Page 10, replace the paragraph beginning on line 12 through page 11, line 1 with the following amended paragraph:

The computer then calculates a dent unit area from the empirical formulas  $A=\pi$  [[D2/4]]  $D^2/4$  and  $D=k1\cdot d\cdot \{1-\exp(k2\cdot HVa/HVw)\}/\{1-\exp(k3\cdot V)\}$  and calculates the number of dents from the empirical formula  $N=k4\cdot M/(\rho\cdot [[d3/6]]\frac{d^3/6}{2}\cdot \pi)\cdot (t/60)\cdot As$ . Next, it calculates a dent rate from the theoretical expression  $C=100\{1-\exp(-A\cdot N/As)\}$  based on the calculated dent unit area and number of dents, and the evaluation area arbitrarily set, and then calculates a drawing dent unit area, the number of dents to be drawn, and a drawing evaluation area, which are necessary to display a dent distribution status by the drawing device, based on the calculated dent unit area and number of dents, and the evaluation area arbitrarily set. Next, the computer performs calculations necessary to display in the drawing evaluation area a dent pattern of the number of dents to be drawn, each of the dents having the drawing dent unit area. This

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